

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CXXII.

A NEW GENUS, SARTORINA.

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In the years since the revision in the genus concept of Fleischmannia that genus has seemed to hold a rather isolated position in the tribe Eupatorieae. The cellular structure of the corolla and the very narrow very annulated collars of the anthers have always seemed completely unique even though some other characters have tended to imply a simple Gyptoid relationship for the genus. Now, material of a related previously undescribed genus having both the corolla and collar features of Fleischmannia shows other very distinctive features that seem to confirm the isolated position of both genera.

The material of the new genus is from the part of the Schultz-Bipontinus Herbarium in the Paris Museum and had already been named as an undescribed genus and species Sartoria eupatorioides by Schultz. The Schultz genus was never published, and in any case the name Sartoria was already preoccupied by a genus in the Leguminosae from the Middle East. The Paris material is obviously a duplicate specimen with part of an inflorescence and one lower leaf from an original that must have been destroyed at Berlin. The Paris duplicate is labelled from the Herb. E. Cosson, 18 and bears many notes that must have represented Schultz's observations including one of the most distinctive features of the genus: "nov. Eupat. genus ob ach & pappus connata" "Sartoria n. g., ach. teretia (non striate) oblonga glabra albida apice in cupulam brevem spongiosam expansa e qua pappus oritur l ser pilosa" "cap. 22 flora, rec. plana." A date is given "11/5/54" and a figure " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " which may refer to the height of the plant. The writing may be misinterpreted in a few parts.

One of the primary distinctions of the genus as noted by Schultz is the terete achene with a spongiose upper callus. Actually the achene is very different from that of Fleischmannia in many features including its small size, its more tapering base with poorly differentiated carpopodium, and its walls consisting almost entirely of enlarged thin-walled hyalin cells with only narrow vascular strands and no angles. The

other distinctive features not seen by Schultz involve the style. The base of the style is enlarged in the one fully mature style examined, unlike any species of *Fleischmannia*. The shafts of all styles seen are unique among the Asteraceae by bearing scattered non-glandular hairs and long-stalked glands. The stylar appendage of the new genus has papillae smaller and not crowded together as in most species of *Fleischmannia*.

Unfortunately, among all the notes on the Paris specimen there is none giving any collection data even the country of origin. The relationship of the plant does not allow one to pinpoint the locality closer than Tropical America. The only probable clue on the specimen to the place of origin seems to be the name given to the plant by Schultz. It seems likely that "Sartoria" was intended to honor Carlos Sartorius 1796-1872 who lived at Mirador in Veracruz, Mexico for most of his life following 1820. Hopefully the new genus can be rediscovered and further analysed.

*Sartorina schultzii* R.M.King & H.Robinson, gen. et sp. nov. Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae erectae vel procumbentes herbaceae ca. 1 m ? altae. Caules fulvi tereti vel subquadrangulares dense minute puberuli. Folia opposita anguste longe petiolata, petiolis 5-20 mm longis; lamina late ovata vel deltoidea base truncata distincte trinervata ad apicem breviter acuta margine crenulata vel obtuse-serrulata supra dense minute puberula subtus breviter dense pilosa subcanescens, lamina inferiora ca. 3 cm longa et lata, lamina superiora 1-2 cm longa 0.7-1.5 cm lata. Inflorescentia subpaniculata, ramis subcorymbosis, pedicellis angustis 2-12 mm longis dense minute puberulis. Capitula ca. 3.0-3.5 mm alta; flores ca. 15-22; squamae involucri ca. 20 subimbricatae ca. 3-seriatae inaequilongae bicostatae margine late scariosae, exteriores ovatae ca. 1 mm longae ad apicem breviter acutae extus puberulae, interiores oblongae usque ad 2.5 mm longae ad apicem rotundatae vel breviter apiculatae extus subglabrae; receptacula plana glabra; corollae anguste infundibulares ca. 2.5 mm longae inferne glabrae, lobis extus glanduliferis extus et intus papillosis, papillis in partibus superioribus cellularum, cellulis plerumque elongatis, parietibus sinuosis; filamenta in parte superiore ca. 200 $\mu$  longa perangustata, cellulis elongatis, parietibus valde transverse annulatis; cellulae exotheciales subquadratae; appendices antherarum breviter oblongae ca. 150 $\mu$  longae ca. 110 $\mu$  latae; styli inferne subnodulosi glabri, scapis sparse piliferis et glanduliferis, ramis sublinearibus superne minute papillosis subclavatis complanatus; achaenia ca. 1 mm

longa teretia glabra, cellulis exterioribus laxis, parietibus tenuibus; carpopodia indistincta; pappus setiferus uniseriatus, setis ca. 15 non vel fere contiguis tenuis ca. 2 mm longis scabrellis, cellulis apicibus argute acutis. Grana pollinis ca. 18 $\mu$  diam. breviter spinosa.

Type: MEXICO? Sartorius? ex herbarium Schultz-Bipontinus under the name Sartoria eupatorioides (Holotype P!).

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